

Cudaback, Senator Ashford. Proceed with a roll call vote.

CLERK: (Roll call vote taken. See page 2924 of the Legislative Journal.) 30 ayes, 11 nays.

PRESIDENT MOUL: The motion passes. I will raise the call. Further motions.

CLERK: Senators Crosby and Chambers would move to override, Madam President.

PRESIDENT MOUL: Senator Crosby.

SENATOR CROSBY: Madam President and members, I will go very quickly through the...what I am asking you to do for me tonight, not just for me, for a lot of women and children and men, too. I'm asking you to override the Governor's veto in the Department of Health for the Pap and Chlamydia tests in the family planning clinics which are from Omaha to Scottsbluff in the State of Nebraska, and these clinics are very important to the low-income families, and the amount of money is 185,000 dollars for each of the two years, a total of 370,000. I'm going to give you a quick little history of the planning clinics, the Title X money. I can't find my one sheet, excuse me. Well, I'll go on to something else. Thank you. I'm sorry. I'll just tell you very quickly about the two things that we're talking about tonight. In the first place, this kind of test has been going on for a long time but the cost of the tests has gone up. The Pap test is one that most of you are very familiar with and it was named after Dr. Papanicolaou, a Greek doctor, maybe 30 or 40 years ago who discovered that this particular test for a woman could discover cervix cancer early. And so I, in particular, we need the extra money for this and also Chlamydia, which has become the most common sexually transmitted disease in the United States with an estimated 4 million new cases occurring annually. Chlamydia can be transferred during vaginal sex, but it also can be transferred with a hand moistened with infected secretions to the eye, and from the mother to the baby during delivery. About 80 percent of women quite often don't even know they have these infections because the symptoms are, that they experience, can be similar to a bladder infection. I'm not going to go into a lot of the rest of the descriptions of the disease itself, but it's just really important because of the rise in costs for these tests and that low-income women, the only way they can get them usually, and especially in rural Nebraska, we talk about